

Marked up version showing changes to claims under 37 C.F.R. § 1.121(c)(ii)

45. (Six Times Amended) A method of determining the presence of a trait in a plant, comprising:

- a) preparing a library of DNA or RNA sequences from a non-plant donor organism, and constructing recombinant plant viral nucleic acids each comprising an unidentified nucleic acid insert obtained from said library in a positive sense orientation;
- b) infecting plant hosts with said recombinant plant viral nucleic acids;
- c) transiently expressing the unidentified nucleic acid inserts in said infected plant hosts;
- d) determining the presence of one or more [phenotypic or biochemical] changes in phenotypic or biochemical traits of [in] said infected plant hosts;
- e) correlating by observation or by biochemical analysis said one or more [phenotypic or biochemical] changes in the phenotypic or biochemical traits to a [host] plant host of the same species that is uninfected [; and
- f) identifying a trait present in said infected or uninfected host plant];

whereby the presence of a trait in a plant is determined.

62. The method according to Claim 45, wherein a positive sense RNA is produced in the cytoplasm of said infected plant host, and said positive sense RNAs results in a reduced or enhanced expression of an endogenous gene in said infected plant host.

63. The method according to Claim 45, wherein a positive sense RNA is produced in the cytoplasm of said [host plant] infected plant host, and said positive sense RNA results in overexpression of a protein in said [host plant] infected plant host.